NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and publifhed by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, oppofite the BRICK-MARKET.

[*Price 2 Dolls. per Ann.—1 Dollar in Advance.*] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1810. [VOL. 50—No. 2540.]

Cabinet of Bonaparte.

JUST RECEIVED AT
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1, Long-Wharf.

(in two clofe printed volumes, price two dollars.)

THE SECRET HISTORY
OF THE
CABINET OF BONAPARTE.

Including his private life, character, domeftic adminiftration, and his conduct to foreign powers: together with
SECRET ANECDOTES
Of the different Courts of Europe, and of the French Revolution.—With two Appendices, confifting of ftate Papers, and of Biographical Sketches of the perfons compofing the Court of St. Cloud.

BY LEWIS GOLDSMITH,
NOTARY PUBLIC,

Author of "The Crimes of Cabinets" "An Expofition of the conduct of France towards America," *&c.*—Edited and illuftrated with Notes, by a Gentleman of New-York; who, during a long refidence in France and in other parts of Europe, the theatres of revolution and intrigue, has had all the opportunities neceffary to be acquainted with the facts.

"*The Truth and nothing but the Truth.*"

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The Edinburgh Review, No. 32, is received and ready for delivery to Subfcribers.—Price 1 Doll. 25 Cents.

Newport, Dec. 15.

Michael Freeborn & Co.

At his store, No. 31 Long-Wharf.

HAS for Sale, a general Affortment of Groceries, and Country Produce, among which are:—

Jamaica and Weft-India Rum.
Cogniac and Spanifh Brandy.
Hyfon, Souchong and Bohea Tea.
Havenna white and brown Sugar.
Coffee, Chocolate, &c. &c.

A L S O,

3,000 wt. excellent Butter.
3,000 do. Cheefe.
25 barrels Cider.
200 bufhels Beans.
200 do. dried Apples.
150 do. Shag barks.
100 do. Chefnuts.
20 do. Albany Peas.

Newport, Dec. 15.

$120,000 & upwards!

MAY be gained for the fmall fum of NINE DOLLARS, in the GRAND UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, No. 2, which will pofitively commence drawing the 23d of April next.—Scheme as follows:—

3 Prizes of	25 000	Dollars.
1 Do.	10,000	
1 Do.	5 000	
2 Do.	2,000	
5 Do.	1,000	
28 Do.	500	

Befides a large number of fmaller Prizes.

Orders for Tickets and Quarters in the above Lottery will receive immediate attention at the *Exchange & Lottery Office* of J. C. SHAW, who will pay all Prizes on Tickets fold at his Office as foon as due.—Whole Tickets 9 Dollars.—Quarters 2 dollars 37 1-2 Cents.

Newport, Dec. 14.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subfcriber on the 29th inft. an indented Apprentice, named JOHN HINES, about 15 years of age, born in Ireland.—Had on when he went away, a blue jacket and trowfers—All Captains of Veffels and others are forbid harbouring, trufting or carrying off faid boy on penalty of the law—Any perfon returning him to the Subfcriber, fhall receive 10 Cents Reward but no charges.

FREDERICK WINSLOW.

Newport, Dec 14.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Subfcribers, Executors of the laft Will and Teftament of CALEB FOSTER, late of Richmond, deceafed, and having taken upon themfelves that truft by giving bonds as the law directs, requeft all perfons having demands againft faid eftate to exhibit them, and thofe indebted are requefted to make immediate payment to

ANN FOSTER, *Executrix.*
JOSEPH IRISH, *Executor.*

Richmond Dec 7, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Subfcriber having been appointed by the Hon. *Court* of Probate of the town of Newport, Adminiftratrix on the eftate of WILLIAM LAWTON, late of Newport, mariner, deceafed, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful difcharge of the truft repofed in her, requefts all perfons indebted to faid eftate to make immediate payment, and thofe having any demands to prefent the fame for fettlement.

SALLY BENNET, *Adm'x.*

Newport, Dec. 12.

Bank of Rhode-Ifland.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are notified, That in purfuance of the ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a femi-annual Dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on MONDAY, the 31ft inftant, to fuch perfons as fhall appear by the Books of this Inftitution, to be Stockholders therein on the 24th day of this prefent month of December, and according to the ftock ftanding in their names in the faid Books on the faid 24th day of December.

In conformity to the fixth and feventh Articles of the faid Charter, a General Meeting of the Stockholders is to be holden at faid Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th day of January next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and the tranfaction of fuch other bufinefs as may be deemed neceffary.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 14.

Newport Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on TUESDAY, the firft day of January next, the half-yearly Dividend will be declared and paid to fuch perfons as the books of the Bank will fhew to be Stockholders on the 25th inftant.

Notice is likewife given, That on WEDNESDAY, the fecond day of faid January, a general meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the State-Houfe, in Newport, at half-paft two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and tranfaction of the neceffary bufinefs of faid Bank.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN R. SHEARMAN, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 12.

Rhode-Ifland Infurance Company.

THE Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, are hereby notified, That a general Meeting will be held at the State-Houfe, in Newport, on *Wednesday*, the 2d day of January next, at half paft two o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and tranfaction of fuch other bufinefs as may be thought neceffary.

Newport, Dec. 12.

Rhode-Ifland Union Bank.

NOTICE.

A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend will be declared, on the 1ft day of January, 1811, and paid on that, and every fucceeding day, during Bank hours, (until compleated) to the Stockholders whofe names fhall ftand on the books of this Inftitution on the 27th inft. or to their legal reprefentatives, on which day transfers of Shares ceafe, until the aforefaid 1ft of January.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Dec. 13.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

George Wanton,

(At the store lately occupied by Wanton & Rathbone.

HAS juft received an additional Affortment of the lateft and beft editions of SCHOOL-BOOKS, which he will fell by the groce, dozen or fingle, as low as can be had of the publifhers.—Among thofe laft received, are Webfter's Spelling-Books, revifed edition; Alden's 1ft, 2d and 3d vols. ; Daboll's Arithmetick; American Preceptor; Morfe's Geography; Columbian Orator; Perry's, Walker's and other Dictionaries; Murray's Grammar, Introduction, Reader and Sequel to do. ; Hartford fchool Bibles; Philadelphia and common Teftaments.

He has alfo juft received a few more groce Clergyman and Clergyman Minor Almanacks for 1811; and Farmer's and Bickerftaff's Rhode-Ifland do. at the groce prices.

A few Reams Hartford Foolscap No. 1, and beft Philadelphia foolscap writing paper.

Blank Books not ruled; and blank Account Books of every fhape and fize ufually wanted made of the beft Hartford paper, and well bound.

Lately received, 2 cafes beft English Sattin Beavers; 9 do. beft American Hats, fafhionable in fhape, and warranted not to crack or fade. A few boxes Youth and Mens' felt Hats.

Paper Hangings and Borders will be fold remarkably cheap—lower by 50 per cent. than the ufual prices. The affortment has been very confiderably enlarged by the addition of feveral thoufand Rolls, from the loweft prices, at 25 cents per roll, to the moft elegant patterns.

A large and very valuable collection of Books, moftly from the Providence Bookftore, are now felling at about one-half the price ufually charged.

Prayer Books a great variety, with and without plates, and with additional Hymns, in plain and morocco bindings, from 66 cents to 6 Dollars.

Singing Societies can be furnifhed with Reed's, Jenks's, Shaw's, Holden's and other collections of the beft editions; and at the loweft prices, by the dozen or fingle one.

Newport, Dec. 14.

Almanacks for 1811.

RHODE-ISLAND, Farmer's Low's; and the CLERGYMAN'S *ALMANACKS* for 1811 for fale by the Groce, Dozen or fingle at the publifher's prices, at ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's Book and Stationary Store.

School-Books.

SCHOOL-MASTERS and
COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS,
Can be furnifhed at
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's
Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

With SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in ufe, and with every defcription of the beft
STATIONARY,
at as low prices and accommodating credit as can be found at any Store in New-England.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS,

Of every defcription and price, conftantly on hand, and for fale as above, which are *warranted* to be cheaper than can be purchafed at any other Store in the State.

☞ Blank Books of any fize, ruled to any pattern, furnifhed at the fhorteft notice either with feint lines, fteel backs, parchment bands, or common binding.

Old BIBLES, and other Books rebound on moderate terms.

Writing and Letter-Paper.

LATELY RECEIVED

100 Reams foolfcap Paper No. 1, of a very excellent quality, manufactured in Connecticut.—50 Reams Do. of an inferior quality at 2 Dolls 75 Cents per ream.—Alfo 130 reams Burbank's beft foolfcap, pot and letter Paper and 50 reams Brandywine Letter-Paper.—The above will be fold in either large or fmall quantities at the mill prices and paper maker's credit.

Newport Nov. 10.

Mrs. Sands,

Who has just returned from New-York informs the Ladies of Newport and its vicinity.

THAT fhe has felected from the lateft European importations an elegant Affortment of the moft fafhionable Millinary, among which are the following articles, viz:

Black and white plain 4 4 and 6-4 lace nets; figured do fuitable for vails and mantles; elegant long and fhort black and white lace veils; a great variety of fuperb lace fhawls caps, handkerchiefs and whiiks; infants lace caps; plain and figured mull mull and jaconet muflins of a fuperior quality; handkerchiefs and habit fhirts; India and Britifh book Muflins; plain and figur'd leno's; thread and cotton laces; pink and buff fcotia filks; black mode and crape; white and colour'd filk cords and taffals; long black, white and colour'd beaver and kid gloves; habit do. ; filk and cotton lace armlets; coloured filk handkerchiefs; tambour'd leno do.—A large affortment of Ribbons, artificial Flowers, Feathers and filver Wreaths; wax beads; bandeaus; tortoife fhell combs, of various fizes; Merino long fhawls; worfted tippets; gentleman's neck pads; a variety of ladies caps and turbans; ftraw, filk and velvet hats and bonnetts: ftraw trimmings of various kinds.

She flatters herfelf to merit a continuance of their favours, by ftrict attention in her endeavours to pleafe.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1810.

William S. Nichols,

Has just received at his
JEWELRY AND FANCY STORE
No. 89 THAMES-STREET.

A NEW Stock of Plated Britannia Japanned WARES, with a great variety of Fancy Goods and Jewelry, of the lateft and moft elegant patterns, which the public in general and his old cuftomers in particular, are invited to call and fee.

Cafh, and a fair and uniform price given for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Dec. 6.

TURKS-ISLAND SALT.

SUCH perfons as intend to fend Veffels to Turks-Ifland for Salt may have an opportunity of making contracts for that article with the fubfcribers at cafh prices at the time of delivery and for which drafts on America at an accommodating fight will be taken in payment.

MEIN & ROGERS,
No. 77, Thames street.

Newport, June 16, 1810.

William Engs & Son,

No. 170. Thames-street,

HAVE juft received a large additional fupply of Ironmongery, Hardware and Cutlery and now offer for fale an affortment unufually extenfive.—They have on hand as ufual, a complete affortment of Nails, alfo fheet Lead, fheet Iron, Steel of various kinds, caft Iron Stoves, fhovels and fpades, &c. &c.—Likewife an affortment of Swedes' Iron.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS AT THEIR STORE

EIGHT Hogfheads Virginia Tobacco: 100 quintals ftreights and 150 ditto fhoal Fifh: Spanifh Brandy by the pipe: Superfine Flour: loaf powdered and brown Sugar: mefs and prime Beef by the barrel: coarfe and fine Salt: Bar Iron: fpike and nail rods: Ruffia and Ravens Duck: Cordage: Sheathing Paper: Tar: Nails of all kinds: Anchors: Camboofes: Oars: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN ENNIS, & Co.

Newport, Feb. 8, 1810.

Co-Partnerfhip formed.

THE Subfcribers have formed a connexion, under the Firm of
JONES & RATHBONE,
And offer their fervices in tranfacting bufinefs on Commiffion. They folicit the patronage of their friends and the public, and pledge their beft exertions to promote the intereft of thofe who may favour them with their commands.

BENJAMIN D. JONES,
GEORGE S. RATHBONE.

Providence, Dec. 5.

In Town-Meeting, Nov. 28, 1810.

VOTED, That Meffrs. *WILLIAM HUNTER, JOHN CAHOONE*, and *BENJAMIN HAZARD*, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee for the purpofe of Letting out at Public Auction, the Chambers of the GRANARY upon a repairing Leafe for a term not exceeding Ten Years, the repairs and alterations that may be made by the Leafee or Leafees to be done under the direction of the faid Committee.

Witness
JONATHAN ALMY *Council Clerk.*

AGREEABLY to the foregoing Vote the premifes will be Let at Auction on FRIDAY the 28th of December inftant.—Conditions of the Leafe then to be made known.

WM. HUNTER
JOHN CAHOONE } *Committee*
B. HAZARD.

Newport Dec. 8.

At a Special TOWN-COUNCIL,

holden at the House of the CLERK, in Newport, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4th. A. D. 1810.

WHEREAS the General Affembly of this State at their feffion, holden in January, A. D. 1798, authorized and empowered the Town-Councils of the feveral towns in this State, to impofe fuch Tax or Taxes on every perfon within their refpective Towns, who fhall own or keep any Dog or Dogs, as they may think proper, and alfo to make fuch orders, and bye-laws and regulations, to prevent damage being done to fheep and cattle by dogs, as they may deem neceffary.—And Whereas complaint hath been made to the Town-Council by a number of the inhabitants of this Town, that they have fuftained great damage by Dogs running at large in the night and killing and worrying their fheep.—*Therefore it is enacted*, That a tax of Two Dollars per head, for each and every Dog, kept within the limits of this Town, be affeffed upon the Mafters, Miftreffes, or heads of families in whofe houfes any fuch Dog or Dogs may be kept.

And be it further enacted, That upon due proof having been made to the Collector, by the owner or owners that any Dog or Dogs, taxed by this Act hath been killed, he or fhe fhall be excufed from paying faid Tax.

And be it further enacted, That every Owner of a Dog fhall within fifteen days from the publication of this Act, put a collar on the neck of fuch Dog, with the name of the owner thereon. And that at the expiration of faid time, every Dog which may be found without fuch Collar, fhall be underftood as not having any owner, and may be killed by any perfon whatever.

And be it further enacted, That the above Act be printed in both the Newspapers, printed in this Town.

A true Copy:—Witness.
JONATHAN ALMY, *Council-Clerk.*

NOTICE is hereby given, That the fubfcriber has been duly appointed Adminiftrator on the eftate of THOMAS PEIRCE, late of North-Kingftown, deceafed.—All perfons having demands againft faid eftate, are defired to exhibit them, and thofe indebted, to make immediate payment to

WILLETT CARPENTER, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, Dec. 1. 1810.

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY

REMARKS
On the PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.
No. II.

THE feizure of that part of Florida, lying Weft of the river Perdido, by the command of the Prefident, having ftrongly attracted the attention of the public, I fhall, relinquifhing the intention of proceeding regularly in my remarks from the commencement of the meffage, dedicate the prefent number to the difcuffion of that part of it, which firft communicated this proceeding to the National Legiflature, in the following terms:—

"Among the events growing out of the ftate of the Spanifh Monarchy, our attention was imperioufly attracted to the change developing itfelf in that portion of Weft-Florida, which, though of right appertaining to the U. S. had remained in the poffeffion of Spain, awaiting the refult of negociations for its actual delivery to them. The Spanifh authority was fubverted, and a fituation produced, expofing the country to ulterior events, which effentially affect the rights and welfare of the Union. In fuch a conjuncture, I did not delay the interpofition required for the occupancy of the territory weft of the river Perdido, to which the title of the U. S. extends, and to which the laws provided for the territory of Orleans, are applicable."

The title under which the United States claim this territory, is derived from the following claufe of the treaty with France, bearing date 30th of April, 1803, for the purchafe of Louifiana.—"The Firft Conful of the French Republic, defiring to give to the U. S. a ftrong proof of his friendfhip doth hereby cede to the faid U. S. in the name of the French Republic, forever, and in full fovereignty, the faid territory, (viz. Louifiana) with all the rights and appurtenances, *as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic by the above mentioned treaty,*" viz. of St. Idlefonfo, concluded with the King of Spain on the 4th of October, 1800, which cedes Louifiana to France, with the fubfequent defcription. "His Catholic Majefty promifes and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic fix months after, the full and entire execution of the conditions and ftipulations of the treaty, relative to the Duke of Parma, the colony of Louifiana, *with the same extent it now has; that it had when France possessed it*, and fuch as it fhould be after the treaties fubfequently entered into between Spain and the other States." —The title of the U. S. to the territory Weft of the Perdido, which the Prefident afferts is included within the boundaries of Louifiana, is evidently derived from the preceding article of the treaty of St. Idlefonfo. A brief hiftory of the extent of the provinces of Louifiana and the Floridas, when held by the powers which formerly had poffeffion of them, will fhew the entire illegality of the claim advanced by the United States. The territory of Louifiana was firft fettled by the French in 1698: for the purpofe of forming by the way of the Miffifippi, the Ohio and its waters, and the lakes, a ready communication with Canada, (at that time New France) an important colony poffeffed by the French. Thefe two provinces were afterwards connected by a grand chain of fortified pofts, of which Fort du Quefne, at prefent Pittfburgh, was the centre, with the defign of hemming in the then Englifh Colonies, conciliating the friendfhip and engroffing the trade of the numerous Indian tribes, at that period inhabiting fo extenfive a line of territory; and in cafe of a war, between France and England, attacking with all the horrors of Indian hoftilities the Colonial back fettlements, as a proof that the French confidered themfelves as unqueftionable lords of the foil. Louifiana was afterwards granted by Louis 14th, to the Sieur Antonie Crozat, to be held of the Crown. Its boundaries, as fpecified in the grant to Crozat, are from New Mexico on the Weft, to the lands of the Carolina Company on the Eaft.—The Spaniards, however, had long previoufly fet up a claim to the country lying between the Miffifippi and the bounds of the Carolina Company, and in the courfe of its profecution they had fent out in 1527 Narvaez with five fhips and five hundred men to colonize them; which however proved unfuccefsful. From this period to 1736. the poffeffion of the Floridas was contefted between France and Spain, when the former power collecting a force of 2500 men, took poffeffion of the country, and built a ftrong fort on the Mobile. Yet in 1756, the collifion of the Englifh and French interefts, on the North American continent, kindled the combuftible which had been long collecting. The

hostilities commonly known in this country under the appellation of the old French war, were terminated by the treaty of 1763; in which France surrendered to England, *all the territory on the East of the Mississippi, and to Spain the whole country on the West.* This treaty settled the grand line of demarkation between Louisiana and the Floridas, and which I contend, has never been altered by any subsequent convention. Great-Britain accordingly took possession, and divided the territory into the provinces of East and West-Florida. The historians of that time, among whom is Major Rogers, a distinguished and intelligent officer educated in New-Hampshire, *say expressly, that the Mississippi has the Western boundary of West Florida* (d) as it unquestionably was so settled by the treaty of Paris. After the war of the Revolution, at the peace of 1783, East and West-Florida were ceded to Spain by England, which power has continued in peaceable and quiet possession of them till the late unjust and illegal act of the President.

From the preceding facts it irresistibly follows, that the title which Spain surrendered to France by the treaty of Ildefonso, extended no farther to the West than the Mississippi, as established by the treaty of Paris of 1763, when the Floridas and Louisiana were foreign provinces, and it was highly important that the frontier line should be accurately designated: The title therefore, by which Spain at present holds the Floridas, covers the territory west of the Perdido, as it did when possessed by Great-Britain prior to 1783.

Do the advocates of this claim of the United States say, that Spain, after the treaty of 1783, destroyed the line of demarcation established by England, in consequence of the treaty of Paris? No! because Spain, even after the cession, *never extended the jurisdiction of Louisiana over the Mississippi.* With what pretence of Reason or Equity can the administration now come forward and assert, that the words "*it now has*" "*that it had when France possessed it*". (viz. prior to 1763) includes, by implication the territory West of the Perdido, nearly the whole of West-Florida? Yet on such grounds will our *mild, equitable, neutral, and much injured* Executive, be guilty of so flagrant and atrocious an usurpation.

I contend further, that the United States acquired no valid title to this disputed territory, or even Louisiana, from the terms of the purchase, notwithstanding the payment of fifteen millions of dollars. The title of France was not to commence by the treaty of St. Ildefonso, till after the performance of the stipulations with regard to the Duke of Parma. (e) Bonaparte never performed these stipulations; hence the treaty was null and void. To illustrate this by a simple example: A grants a real estate to B, on condition that B transfers another estate to C. No man of common sense will pretend that B's title commences, or that he has any rights to transfer to another person, till the performance of the stipulation with regard to C. B however never performed the stipulations, hence he never acquired any right.

The *great magnanimity* and *the unbounded degree of courage* displayed in this act of the President, must powerfully enforce themselves on the minds of the public. Some of my readers may recollect, that during the *illustrious* reign of Mr. Jefferson, that *profound* and *sagacious* Statesman, caused it to be enquired of Bonaparte in what light he would consider the taking possession of the country West of the Perdido by the United States? As a declaration of War be replied against himself! At this the spirited tortoise shrunk back into his shell: and no more thoughts of the enterprize were even tolerated, until there existed an opportunity of embroiling the United States with England. Is it not more than probable, that an alliance offensive and defensive exists between Spain and England; and if so, will not this step involve us in a war with the latter power? This is a serious question, my fellow-citizens, and deserving a serious consideration.

Had it been the determined resolution of the President to disgrace his country, I may say irretrievably disgrace it, he could not have been more fortunate than in the choice of *time*, for the execution of such resolution. The situation of Spain during the last three years has been peculiarly interesting. Enfeebled and enervated as far as it was in the power of a corrupt and pusillanimous administration, her financial resources dissipated, and the blood of her subjects wasted, by her most inveterate enemy, in such a condition she was assailed by that enemy, whose almost innumerable legions have deluged the plains of Italy, Holland, Germany, Prussia and Poland in blood. —A nation thus nobly combating for her honour, her independence, and even her existence, was naturally an object of unbounded applause and admiration. Notwithstanding all these glorious considerations, an impartial neutral nation, one whose national existence originated from a similar resistance, basely seizes and occupies one of the distant provinces of this very nation! I respect the character and reputation of my countrymen when in arms, but I cannot wish them success in an enterprize ingeniously generated by Executive cupidity, from motives of territorial aggrandizement. If the claim of the United States be just, let it be manfully vindicated; but let them not steal upon the object of contention by surprise, when destitute of the means of defence, like a thief in the night, as Claiborne's orders have directed.

The hand of Napoleon is in this thing. He loves the Americans, and will clasp us in his embrace, as soon as the Madison's, the Giles's, the Smith's, and the Duane's have prepared the nation for this measure.—Start not, my readers, at the idea of its possibility; it is not only possible, but probable. The progress of intrigue and corruption, though slow and gradual, is not the less sure. The first step towards foreign partialities, is generally decisive; and no sooner do they take possession of the minds of a nation, than all patriotism and love of country are immediately expelled. When a man has once entered the vestibule of the temple of vice, he quickly advances to the altar, and there sacrifices all that remains of his honesty, integrity and honor. Numbers of native Americans can already hear with pleasure, and even openly applaud, the successful though atrocious career of Napoleon. Under the flimsy pretence of restoring the liberty of the seas, and revenging the injuries inflicted by Great-Britain, they would chant hallelujahs to him on whose plume is perched the eagle of victory, and to whose car is chained the Goddess of Fortune; and would even fall down and worship the gems which scintillate in his diadem, though acquired by the robbery of thousands of American citizens.

CURTIUS.

(d) Hill. N. Am. Col. 1765.

(e) That Bonaparte should procure him to be acknowledged King of Etruria by the powers of Europe. He even dethroned the Queen of Etruria, and united the country to his kingdom of Italy.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

"'Twill be recorded for a precedent;
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the State."

IN some late strictures, in this paper, upon the assumption by his Excellency the Governor of the right to vote "in the first instance" in the election of a Senator of the United States, it was said that he did not possess the right he claimed and exercised: for this reason, that he is not strictly speaking a member of the General Assembly of the same rank with the other members, but is sent by the People to preside there *ex officio*.

There is more weight in this argument, than on the first examination of it it might appear to deserve. The illustration of it is to be found in that part of the Constitution of the United States which ordains that the Vice-President, who is not strictly speaking a member of the Senate, shall be *ex officio* President of that body, and of course the Constitution further ordains that he shall have only a casting vote. This provision was made to prevent the mischief of a division in that house; and I believe it will be found that in all cases where any officer is *ex officio*, the President or Presidentor of a legislature, or of an elective body, he has only a casting voice. When the presiding officer is elected from amongst the body he presides over, that body can prescribe his rights, as was lately done in Massachusetts in relation to the President of their Senate, to whom they gave an equal vote by a resolution of the House: it being fully understood by both parties, that without such a resolution, he would have had the casting voice only; but when a Magistrate is of course in virtue of his office, the presiding Officer, his rights are not prescribed by the rules of the body in which he presides, but are derived from the higher sources either of the Constitution, the Laws, or ancient Custom. This right is what is called in some countries by the emphatical name of PREROGATIVE. In the instance which has excited this discussion, his Excellency stood on his prerogative: for he refused to take the opinion of the Grand Committee on his right, but said he would exercise this privilege, and it might be determined afterwards whether he had exercised it legally. He claimed it not as a right founded on the consent of the Grand Committee, or ascertained by any of their rules, but as a quasi-sovereign prerogative conferred on the Chief Magistrate, *by that most pious prince, and potent defender of the rights of the people, Charles II. of glorious memory.* Waving all remarks upon the nature of any right in a republican government derived from this royal source, I believe that the Charter furnishes, if it be possible, stronger arguments against his Excellency than even the ancient usage, the modern usage, or the act in the State Laws page 136 for the election of Senators of the United States. The Charter provides not merely for making the Governor one of the General Assembly, and also their presiding officer, but either he or his *Locum Tenens*, the Deputy Governor, *is to be a constituent branch of* the Government without which the Government itself is suspended. An assistant might be present or absent, and so might the first Representative of the Town of Newport: But as to the Governor, his presence, or that of his Deputy, is indispensable.

In the Charter page 8, "the *Governor, or in his absence, or by his permission, the Deputy Governor,*" with the Assistants and Deputies, are to be the General Assembly; and the majority of them, "*whereof the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and six of the Assistants at least, to be seven,* shall have power, &c. And in page 13 it is provided, that all officers shall be sworn before the Governor or Deputy-Governor. Indeed throughout the whole Charter the Governor (or in his absence or by his permission the Deputy-Governor) is considered as a constituent co-ordinate branch of the General Assembly. The Assembly according to the Charter would not proceed to any act whatever, unless the Governor (or his Deputy) was present. If those offices happened to be vacant by death, the first step to be taken was to make the General Assembly complete by filling those vacancies. The Laws have in this respect altered the Charter; although at Providence in October 1808, his Excellency entertained an opinion that the House of Representatives could not be sworn in his absence, and in point of fact he is always requested to attend when the oaths are administered. Our Laws have taken the Charter as a foundation, and have erected upon it a republican superstructure. Accordingly we find that when by the death of Governor Arthur Fenner, and of Deputy Governor Mumford in 1805, both the chairs became vacant; the first Senator did not of course, nor had a right so to do, assume the highest vacant seat, but the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Senior Senator in such a case to exercise the functions of Governor, and the act being temporary was afterwards revived. Under these laws Col. Smith presided for nearly a year, and in May 1806 a permanent Law was passed, providing for such cases whenever they should thereafter occur. It should seem then, that the office of Governor is an office "of a peculiar sort;" he is not merely the Senior or first member of the General Assembly, but has certain powers and prerogatives which no other member could under the Charter have exercised, though he might have been the first or senior member.—These powers appertain to the office of Governor only, or to that of the Deputy Governor, when the first chair is vacant. I might add that it appears from the Charter and the ancient Laws, the Governor possessed out of the General Assembly very extensive and important powers, particularly in relation to the armed force, both land and naval.

At the present time the Governor has power *alone*, to approve or disapprove of the Officers elected by certain independent companies. He is also Captain-General and Commander in Chief. The Governor was by Charter in some sort the representative of majesty, there is in that frame of Government an obvious imitation of the Constitution of England, not so close a one I admit as in the royal and proprietary colonies, but still a resemblance. I ask then, did he come into the General Assembly when in Grand Committee to purchase their proceedings, to fix and nullify their votes? No. He came there to prevent the failure of elections, by giving a casting vote when the General Assembly was equally divided. His presence also was to add dignity to their proceedings, and to give a sanction to their resolves. If this brief sketch of the Charter system while we were the subjects of a monarchy is correct, are we to suppose that the Governor's power in this respect have been since the Revolution enlarged, when in most other points they have been so curtailed as almost to render the office insignificant? If they have been so enlarged let the statute be cited. There is none. How is usage? Against his claim. What is the voice of history, of tradition, what says the experience of the last twenty, not to say forty years, and even his Excellency's own practice? All, all, declare against him.

If this point had been merely doubtful or questionable, a cool, discreet Magistrate, unbiassed by party motives, and considering the solemn obligations which he was under to act as the head of the State, and not as the chief of a party, would not upon the first starting of the question, have decided it in his own favour. He would have forborne the exercise of this privilege for that time, until the subject could be examined, or he would have taken the opinion of the Grand Committee, and have conducted with deference to their opinion. I say such a Magistrate would have thus acted. Governor Fenner said, "I will vote," and he did vote.

A FREEHOLDER.

Dec. 24, 1810.

Congress.

SENATE. December 12.

THE Vice-President took the chair this day.

A message was received from the President of the U. S. enclosing a report from R. Smith, Secretary of State, by which it appears that a demand beyond the legal appropriation, has been incurred for the support of distressed seamen belonging to vessels seized in different ports of Europe. Mr. Smith in his letter, mentions that 75,000 dollars has been advanced for this purpose, which requires an immediate disbursement, and proposes that Congress should pass a law for the purpose, estimating, at the same time, that 100,000 dollars will be wanted for the present year, to cover the necessary expences in getting our seamen home.

The report was referred to Messrs. Franklin, Crawford and Goodrich.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Leib submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of directing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit for collection in other Banks than that of the United States and its branches, the bonds given to the government for duties, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday, Dec. 14.

On motion of Mr. Newton the committee of commerce and manufactures was instructed to enquire into the expediency of making Iberia, in the territory of New-Orleans, a port of entry.

On motion of Mr. Fisk, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill apportioning the representation—Mr. Bassett in the chair—The question was tried on filling the blank with 50,000 and lost, only 27 rising in the affirmative—The question was then put on 43 000 and lost, 48 to 56—It was put on 40,000.

The question on 40,000 was taken and carried—78 in the affirmative. The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended.

The house immediately proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. Quincy, postponed until Monday next.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill "authorizing the issuing of debentures in certain cases," this bill goes to give relief in the cases of Isaac Chason of New-York and others similarly circumstanced, on which petitions have been presented.

The house adjourned until Monday next.

TREASURY REPORT.

[Communicated by Mr. Gallatin to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last.]

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following Reports and Estimates:

REVENUE.

The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1808, amounted to D. 10 348 000

The net revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to D. 6,527,000

The statement (B) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise and other sources from which that revenue was derived during the year 1809.

It is ascertained that the net revenue arising from the same duties, but, for the three first quarters of the year 1810, exceeded 7,500,000 dollars; and it is believed that it will not, for the whole year, fall short of twelve millions.

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio have during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1810, as appears by the statement [C] amounted to 159,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 610 000 dollars.

The same statement shows that the total amount of sales, from the establishment of the land offices in the year 1800, to the 30th of September, 1810, have amounted to 3 168,000 acres, which produced 6,681,000 dollars: of which sum 1 646,000 dollars remain due by the purchasers. The sales in the Mississippi territory, being (after deducting expences) appropriated in the first place to the payment of 1 250 000 dollars to the state of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

1. *Year ending on the 30th of Sept.* 1810.

The actual receipts into the Treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810, have amounted to	D. 8,688 861 17	
Making, together with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Oct. 1809, and amounting to	D. 5 828,926 01	
An aggregate of		D. 14,517,797 18
The disbursements during the same year have consisted of the following items, viz:—		
Civil Department, including miscellaneous expences, and those incidental to the intercourse with foreign nations		1,249,200 06
Military and Indian departments	2 521 524 75	
Navy	1 674 735 50	
		4,189,259 25
Interest on the public debt		2 735 898 91
Total current expences		8,174 358 22
Payments on account of the principal of the public debt		2,884,409 24
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement (E) to		11,058,767 46
And leaving in the Treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1810, a balance of		3 459 029 72
		D. 14 547 797 18

It therefore appears that the actual receipts into the Treasury have exceeded the current expences of government, including therein the interest on the debt, by a sum of five hundred thousand dollars: The expences had during the preceding year exceeded the receipts by a sum of thirteen hundred thousand dollars.—The difference arises not from an increase in the receipts, but from a diminution in the expences, particularly those of the military and naval departments.

2. *Last quarter of the year* 1810.

The receipts for that quarter will, it is believed, be more than sufficient to defray the current expences and interest on the debt accruing during the same period. But the payments to be made on account of the principal of the debt in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amounting to more than 85,100,000, a loan first negociated for 3,750,000, and afterwards reduced to 82,750,000 became necessary. The receipts and disbursements for that quarter are therefore estimated as follows:

Receipts into the Treasury from the ordinary revenue.	2,500,000
Proceeds of the loan receivable on the 31st Dec. 1810	2 750,000
Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Oct. 1810	3,460,000
	8,740,000
Expences, civil, military and naval, estimated	1,570,000
Interest accruing on the domestic debt	500,000
	2,070,000
Payments on account of the public debt, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, and including the reimbursement of 31st Dec. 1810, on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, and that of same date, of 3,751,125 exchanged six per cent. stock	4 640,000
	6,710,000
Probable balance in the Treasury on the 31st Dec. 1810	2,000,000
	8,710,000

3. *Year* 1811.

The outstanding revenue bonds, after deducting the expences of collection, and allowing for bad debts, will not probably on the 1st of January 1811, fall short of eleven millions and a half of dollars; the actual receipts for the year 1811, on account of the sales of lands, may be estimated at five hundred thousand: and it is presumed that the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1811, will be more than sufficient to pay the debentures payable in that year. The actual receipts into the Treasury during that year, may therefore be estimated at D 12,500,000

Estimating the expences of government for the year 1811, not to exceed the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810, that is to say:—	
Expenses of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign	1,240,000
Military and Naval Departments	4,190,000
	5,430,000
And adding thereto the interests on the public debt, estimated at	2,550,000
The aggregate of the current expenses, exclusively of the payments on account of the principal of the debt, would not exceed	7 980,000
The payments on account of the principal of the debt will be applicable to the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, to the repayment of the loan of 2,750,000 effected this year, and to the reimbursement in part of the converted six per cent. stock, and must, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars, amount to	5 450,000
Making for the whole amount of expenditures of the year 1811	13,430,000

Or about one million of dollars more than the receipts for the same year.

If therefore this estimate could be relied on, an authority to borrow one million of dollars would be sufficient to enable government to pay all the current expences, and to reimburse nearly four millions and a half the principal of the debt, leaving at the same time in the Treasury a ballance of two millions of dollars, a sum not greater than what under existing circumstances it is eligible to reserve. But a deficiency may take place in the receipts if the amount of debentures should exceed what has been estimated; and the expence for the Military and Naval departments, (which according to the estimates of those depart-

ments, and exclusively of the sum necessary for fortifications, amount to 4 916,000 dollars) may be greater than the amount actually expended during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1810. In order to provide for these and other unforeseen contingencies, the propriety of authorising a reloan not exceeding in the whole the amount of the principal of the debt reimbursed during the same year, is respectfully submitted.

PUBLIC DEBTS.—It appears by the statement (D) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt have amounted during the year ending on the 30th day of September 1810, to 2,884 000 dollars; and during the nine years and a half ending on the same day to near 37,700,000 dollars; exclusively of more than six millions of dollars paid in conformity with the provisions of the Convention with Great Britain and of the Louisiana Convention.

Taking the calendar year 1810 by itself, the principal of the debt actually reimbursed will amount to 5,163,376 dollars, viz.

Annual reimbursement of six per cent and deferred stocks	D. 1,412,251
Reimbursement of the six per cent. Exchanged Stock.	3,751,125
	5,163,376
From which deducting the loan from the bank of	2 750,000
Leaves for the actual decrease of the debt during the year	2 413,376

The loan authorised by the act of last session had at first been negociated in the latter end of May, for 3 750,000 dollars, but the expences having proved less than had been supposed, it was by mutual consent reduced in October to 2,750,000 With that object in view, in order that no greater sum should be ultimately borrowed than might be necessary, and also in order to avoid as long as practicable an increase of stock in the market, and that of a more permanent species of debt a temporary loan from the bank of the United States was preferred to any other mode. It is reimbursable on the last day of December 1811, with a reservation that the bank may, in case of a non-renewal of its charter, demand an earlier payment on giving three months notice. This condition may, if enforced, save some interest to the public, and can produce no inconvenience, as there will be no greater difficulty in effecting a new loan (if necessary) in the middle than in the latter end of the year. The documents F. G. H. I. shew both the object and the terms of the loan.

From what has been stated, it appears that no other provisions are necessary for the year 1811, than a continuance of the additional 2 1-2 per cent duty, commonly called the Mediterranean Fund, and an authority to borrow a sum, probably much less, and certainly not greater than the amount of the principal of the public debt which will be reimbursed during the year. But as in conformity with the act of 1st of May 1810, the importation of articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of Great Britain will be prohibited after the 2d day of February next, if that nation shall not, before that time, so revoke or modify her edicts as they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, some provisions appear necessary for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue arising from that cause and of giving to that measure all the efficacy of which it is susceptible.

The probable defalcation in the revenue cannot, for obvious reasons, be at this time estimated with any degree of precision. The experience of the ensuing year can alone afford sufficient data for a permanent and detailed plan adapted to that state of things, and calculated to ensure perseverance in the system as long as may be thought proper. But in the mean while, it appears essential to lay the foundation of such plan and to guard in time against any great deficit in the receipts of the year 1812. It is believed that under existing circumstances it would be sufficient to render those receipts equal or nearly equal to the current expenditure, including therein the interest on the public debt, and estimated at about eight millions of dollars: And with a view to that object, a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on importations is respectfully suggested.

It is not less important that the act should be free of legal difficulties and of well founded objections, and that it should be enforced by every practicable means. On that subject the following observations are submitted.

1. The law of 1st May, 1810, has neither expressly defined the edicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made a notification by the President the evidence & the sole evidence of the fact. It follows that in case of an unsatisfactory modification of her edicts by Great-Britain the decision of the question itself, whether the non-importation be actually in force or not will be left to the courts, whence delays and embarrassments will arise which will considerably impede the operation of the law.

2. The non-importation is to take place on the 2d day of February next, if a revocation shall not have taken place before that day. But this may have taken place and not be known on that day in the United States. If the Collectors abstain from seizing merchandise imported after that day, until the fact shall have been ascertained and the edicts shall not have been revoked, the merchandise will escape forfeiture and the law during that period will be inoperative. If they seize and the edicts shall have been revoked, the seizures will have been illegal, and the collectors will be liable to personal suits. This inconvenience may be remedied by a provision, directing, that during that period it shall be the duty of the collectors to make seizures, but that the goods shall be restored to the parties on their giving bond with sureties to the value.

3. No exception has been made by the act in favor of vessels which have sailed for the British East Indies prior to the President's proclamation, and the short period of three months from the date of that proclamation to the day when the law is to take effect will occasion forfeitures or heavy losses in case of bona-fide American property in England paid for or ordered prior to the proclamation.

It seems in every point of view eligible that cases clearly forseen should be provided for by law, instead of being left to executive discretion.

4. It is believed that an abandonment by the United States of their share of the penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred, and the distribution of them, according to the circumstances of the case, amongst the collectors, the other custom-house officers, the inspectors who heretofore have had no share, and the informers, would ensure a greater degree of zeal and vigilance in detecting and preventing infractions of the law.

5. Some additional provisions will be necessary to enforce the law on the northern frontier of the United States amongst which may be reckoned; the erection of some new collection districts, particularly on the river St. Lawrence and in the eastern part of the state of Vermont: an increase of salary to the collectors in that quarter, inasmuch as under the non-importation, that part of their compensation which is derived from fees will be considerably reduced: and that which arises from commission altogether lost: And an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures. And it must be added, that the peculiar situation of these districts will render condemnations extremely difficult unless the obligation be imposed on persons claiming merchandise seized there to prove that the same was legally imported.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Dec. 10, 1810.

Newport,

SATURDAY, December 22, 1810.

FROM WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

"No business of material importance has yet come before either House of Congress in a matured form. A bill was yesterday reported apportioning the Representatives to Congress according to the third census. This subject will probably be the first of any magnitude which is decided on. The President's message has been referred to various committees in both houses. These committees cannot be expected to report in less than a week or ten days, and there will probably be but little business of moment done in either house before that time.

"Our government, it is said, are about appointing a special minister to the court of Denmark."

MR. GALLATIN's

Annual Report to Congress is given entire in this day's Mercury. It is a document of the highest interest.

News of the day—Gideon Granger, Esq. is to be Judge of the Supreme Court in the place of Judge Cushing, deceased, and S. H. Smith, late editor of the Intelligencer, is to be Post-Master General in the room of Gideon Granger promoted.

Mr. Livingston has taken quiet possession of the batture of New Orleans. It is said that he called on the Mayor to know if the corporation of the city had any claim to the ground, and was informed that they had not. He then applied to the Attorney General to know if the United States had any claim, and was informed that they had not.—He therefore took possession, and proceeded to make improvements. Yet from this land he was formerly driven by order of President Jefferson.

N. Y. Evening Post.

French Decrees.—No mention is made among all the documents communicated to Congress, of any Decree of the Emperor Napoleon repealing his former Decrees. The only information on the subject is the assurance in the Duke of Cadore's letter. That is not the form of a French law. The judges of courts and commanders of cruizers cannot be expected to obey it. A simple letter from Lord Wellesley, without a formal revocation of the Orders in Council, or new instructions to naval commanders, is not considered sufficient from England. At present England has taken the same step as France. She has given a letter.—When France issues a counter decree, probably England will issue a counter Order, unless there is some new irritation.

Boston Palladium.

The following summary of foreign news, is copied from the Boston Centinel of Wednesday last:—

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Paulina, from London, we have received papers to the 31st October.

They are wholly silent on American affairs; and do not give indications of the appointment of any new Minister to the U. S. or any official revocation of the Orders in Council. It is known they die of course on the *death* of the French decrees; but the Paris accounts to the 23d October do not present any act of the Emperor (who alone can repeal a Decree enacted) which looks like an *official* repeal of those decrees; and until he *officially* rescinds them, they will be considered in full force by all his officers and cruizers.

The illness of the British King appeared to excite much sensibility. He is in his 73d year: and the solicitude shewn in the ministerial circles made it apparent that his disease was not a slight one. His death would have great influence on the affairs of Europe as well as of England.—An entire change of Ministers and policy would be among the first acts of George the IVth.—A negociation and probably peace with France, would be the consequence.—What effect this will have on the prosperity or destiny of the Empire can only be conjectured.—One thing is certain, the party attached to the Prince of Wales, and who would unquestionably be his counsellors on his accession to the throne, combine much of the talent and influence of the nation.

The affairs of the North of Europe continued topics of speculation and agitation. The often repeated and denied report that France had latent designs on Russia had not subsided, and indications of its truth were seen in the election of a French Marshal to be Crown Prince of Sweden: in the march of French troops thither: in the contemplated creation of Berthier as King of Poland, and in several new and warlike arrangements concluded between France and Austria: and that the effect of these measures on Russia had been seen in a proposition to conclude a Peace with Turkey even at the price of relinquishing the late demanded cession of the two frontier provinces of Turkey. The French papers, on the contrary, though latterly rather cool on Russian affairs, declare that a good understanding existed between Napoleon and Alexander. The obscurity which rests on the subject cannot long remain.

The enormous duties imposed in France on colonial produce are extended thro' the whole of the North of Europe, excepting Russia and Sweden; and Prince Bernadotte having arrived in the latter kingdom and being ready to vault into the regal saddle, she will not long be an exception.—In every region where French domination extended measures which would destroy the *American Carrying Trade* were in active operation.

The English and French accounts of the war in Spain and Portugal though more *circumstantial* are not *so late* as those we have received by direct intercourse. The Moniteur continues its "Summaries" of events in Spain, and the intelligent peruser of them will need no better proof of the effect of the Spanish disposition and mode of warfare on the invaders than those summaries—partial as they are—afford. For he will find in every one of them instances cited, in which the Patriots are stated as having "had the audacity to charge with the bayonet on the French corps." This is evidence of improved courage and discipline, though (of *course* with the Moniteur) the Patriots were every time repulsed and *annihilated*. Several of the Spanish cohorts have borne six or seven *annihilations* very comfortably.

There did not appear indications of great additional reinforcements being sent from England to the peninsula.—Scattering transports were not uncommon. The French papers state that 5000 troops passed Bordeaux for Spain between the 12th and 17th of October; and we have seen it stated in an official article dated Sept. 1, 1810, the disposition of the imperial forces of France, that six regiments (of five battalions each) of French light infantry, and ten provisional half brigades were then on their way to Spain, to form the second division of the rear guard of the army of Spain. Whether these reinforcements had arrived at their destinations at the date of our last accounts from Lisbon: or whether Massena was waiting their junction previous to a general onset on Wellington's lines, are subjects of calculation. One of the French corps (Drouet's) had been ordered to Portugal to keep open Massena's communication with Spain.

As the question of peace or war with England, may depend on the repeal or continuance of the blockade of May 1806 every American *ought* to know and reflect on the nature of that blockade. *It did not interdict American vessels going to or coming from French ports—it only prohibited the coasting trade from certain French ports.* Would even *France* now permit this trade? Is American interest at all at stake in the question? If at all, how much?—*Bos. Pal.*

A letter received at New-York from Havana, dated the 4th inst. mentions that the royalists and the rebels (as they are termed) in Mexico have had three engagements, in all of which the former claim the victory.

MARRIED.—In this town [...] evening last, by the Rev. M[...] Mr. *Isaac Gould* to Miss *S*[...] *mett*, daughter of Mr. Nath[...] mett, all of this town.

—On the same evening in th[...] tist Meeting-House, by the R[...] Gibson, Mr. *Benjamin H. P*[...] Miss *Mary Stanhope*, daugh[...] late Mr. Edward Stanhope, b[...] town.

—On the same evening by [...] Mr. Eddy, Mr. *Sanford Bel*[...] *Susan Rex*, daughter of Mr. [...] Rex.

—At Bristol on Monday las[...] Rev. Mr. Wight, Mr. *Timothy* [...] to Miss *Elizabeth Deblois*, [...] of the late Mr. Stephen Deblo[...] of this town.

DIED.—At Havanna on the [...] Capt. *Moses Barlow*, of this t[...]

—At Tiverton on the 10th inst [...] *Lydia Bailey*, consort of Deac[...] Bailey, in the 46th year of her [...]

☞ SHORT NOT[...]

A number of Subscribers who [...] al years in arrears for the New[...] cury, are informed, that unle[...] is made before the 1st of Jan[...] their names will be struck fro[...] and the demands against them [...] the hands of an attorney for su[...] diately after.—The Editors can[...] have no subscribers but punctu[...] they want the name of no man [...] list, who does not think it an even[...] to receive the Mercury and pay fo[...]

☞ *A CARD.*

WE the Subscribers, Passeng[...] Brig Harvey, Hide, from Bel[...] New-York, driven into this port [...] of weather, take this method of [...] ing our most sincere thanks to [...] *Thomas Parker*, and to his Ma[...] *John Brown*, for the many ins[...] their friendly disposition and at[...] towards us, during our long and [...] passage.

Charles Byrne,	*L. Dobb*[...]
James Aslem,	*Francis Br*[...]
Wm Davis,	*James Tho*[...]
Wm. Davis jun.	*James Lov*[...]
Wm. French	*James Cor*[...]

Newport, Dec. 18 1810.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPOR[...]

ENTERED,

Brig Ceres, Crandall, Villa [...] sloop Huntress, Davis, New-York [...] Eudoxa, Chace, ditto.

CLEARED

Brig Mount Vernon, Shove[...] mington; sch'r Betsey, Briggs [...] sloop Eagle, Pierce, Bermuda; d[...] sey, Barker, Norfolk; do. Frie[...] Durfee, ditto; do. Eagle, Chace [...]

Arrived here on Sunday last, b[...] res, Crandall, 45 days from Vi[...] bound to New Haven, with 150 [...] sheep: lost 50 on the passage [...] 28th, in lat. 40, long. 64, sp[...] Sally, Webber, 6 days from B[...] Liverpool, had experienced heav[...] and lost part of his deck load of [...]

Pocket and Family [...] bles, Prayer Books, &c.

AN Assortment of POCKET BIBLES (in one vol. and in two vols.) and Episcopal Church PRAYER BOOKS, with the additional Hymns from seventy five cents to Five Dollars each, in common sheep, calf and morocco bindings, very proper for *Christmas and New-Years Gifts*, may be had at the Book Store of *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, No. 1 & 2, Long Wharf.*—Where may also be had, FAMILY BIBLES, of all prices and qualities, from 3 dolls. 50 cts. to 15 Dollars, in every variety of binding, with and without plates. Also, SCHOOL BIBLES and SCHOOL BOOKS, of every description, at regular prices—with a very large Assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS, which are adapted to both sexes and to all ages.

Also, just received and for Sale as above, a few more copies of the following New Works:—

Fragments in Prose and Verse, by Miss Elizabeth Smith, lately deceased With some account of her life and character, by H. M. Bowdler.

The West-Indies, by James Montgomery, and other Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by James Grahame and E. Bender.—Price 75 Cents.

Elements of Elocution: in which the principles of Reading and Speaking are investigated; and such pauses, emphasis and inflections of voice, as are suitable to every variety of sentence are distinctly pointed out and explained; with directions for strengthening and modulating the voice, so as to render it varied, forcible, and harmonious. To which is added, a complete system of the Passions; shewing how they affect the countenance, tone of voice, and gesture of the body, exemplified by a copious selection of the most striking passages of Shakespeare. The whole illustrated by Copper-Plates, explaining the nature of accent, emphasis, inflection and cadence.—By John Walker, Author of the Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. 1 vol. 8vo.

Newport, Dec. 22.

To be [...]

On FRIDA[...]

A FARM situated in Wester[...] taining about 160 acres, which Wi[...] Babcock died possessed of, and which he in his last will and testament ordered sold by his Executor.—Said Farm is pleasantly situated on Pawcatuck River, and is a valuable stand for a wharf and store. There is a great proportion of valuable wood and timber, bordering on Pawcatuck River, and very convenient for water conveyance; it is surveyed into lots and will be sold in lots to accommodate purchasers. Those who may wish to purchase, will do well to examine the several lots previous to the day of sale. A liberal credit will be offered on approved security. Sale to commence on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROWSE BABCOCK, Executor.

Westerly, Dec. 1, 1810.

NEWPORT, ss.—Clerk's Office of the Supreme Judicial Court, Dec. 4, 1810.

WHEREAS *Patience Stoddard*, of the town and county of Newport, widow, has this day filed in said Office her petition, under an act of the General Assembly, passed the October session, A. D. 1810, granting her the benefit of an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," praying that she may be allowed to make an assignment of her estate and effects according to law.

This therefore is to give notice to the creditors of the said Patience, that they be and appear, if they shall see fit, at the term of said Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at said Newport, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1811, then and there to nominate commissioners to receive an assignment of the estate and effects of the said Patience to and for the use of her creditors, according to law.

JASON SPRAGUE, *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of excellent Ce[...] SHINGLES, cheap for cas[...]

Apply to

NOAH BARKER & SON,

No. 3, Cannon-street.

Dec. 21.

Dry Goods.

[...]erman & Lawton,

[...] just received and offer for sale at [...] 173 & 175, Thames-street.

[...] Elegant and extensive Assort[...]ment of FALL and WINTER GOODS [...] which are :—Extra superfine, fine [...]g and low priced *BROADCLOTHS* [...]*SSIMERES* ; Imperial, Brunswick [...] and Genoa Cords and Stockinetts ; [...] mazarine blue, black, white and bot[...]n pelisse Cloths and Flannels ; Baizes [...]annels, of every colour, quality and [...] Welch milled do. for Ladies wear ; [...] Fearnoughts, Duffils and Plains ; [...]s each 1st and 2d quality, 6q, 7q, 8q, [...] 11q, 12q & 13 quarter Rose Blankets ; [...] olive and drab, tabby and common [...]s and Thicksetts ; gown and furniture [...] and Calicoes, newest figures, from 9d [...] per yard ; Hosiery from 2s9d to 15s ; [...]ong beaver, kid, Irish, limeric and silk [...] habit ditto ; white and coloured doo [...] single Sarsnets and Lutstrings ; figur'd [...]in Sattins ; leno, mul mul, jaconet, [...] spider Muslins ; elegant 3, 4, 6, 7 & [...] Shawls, imitation long and square [...]k and cotton Ginghams ; silk and [...]nbrellas ; Canton Crapes and Con[...] [...]hite and black Italian ditto ; An in[...] 1000 Dolls. worth of elegant Rib[...]

[...]RPETS & CARPETING.

[...]can, Scotch, Ingrain and Kidder[...] floor and stair Carpeting ; Canton [...]ngs, Brussels, hearth, bedside and [...]arpets.

GROCERIES.

[...]on Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, Sou[...] and Bohea *TEAS* ; loaf and brown [...] spices currants, ground mustard, [...] &c. &c.

[...] complete Assortment of COTTON YARN [...] CLOTHS, at Factory prices from the [...]actories at Pawtucket of

[...]ALMY BROWN & SLATER.

[...] Assortment of American manufactured [...] Goods from the manufactory at [...]cket of

[...]RHODES, HARRIS & SMITH;

[...]mprising in the whole a collection of ele[...] and useful articles much too numerous [...]ticularize which they offer WHOLE[...] or RETAIL, at prices that cannot fai[...] [...]ase.—Customers are respectfully request[...] call and see for themselves, as nothing [...]ged for investigation.

[...] Wanted as above Two Tons of old [...] and BRASS delivered in large or [...] quantities for which a liberal price [...]e given.

[...]wport, 15th of 11th mo.

[...]lomon & John F. Townsend.

[...]e just received at their Stores No. [...]57, and No. 137 Thames-Street, [...]gn of the Eagle.

[...] HANDSOME Supply of Fall and Winter GOODS which they will sell [...]w as can be bought in Newport, among [...]h is a general Assortment of superfine [...]cloths and Cassimeres, of the most fash[...]le colours waistcoatings, ladies and [...]men's black and white English silk hose, [...] and worsted hosiery, flirting cottons, [...] cambricks, black silk, florentine, flan[...] bombazetts, wildbores, large cotton [...], cotton laces, pelisse flannells, 11-4 rose [...]ts, fur trimmings, silk slieves, black [...] ginghams, &c &c.

[...] Muffs and Tippets, some of which [...]mmonly elegant.

[...]rt, Oct. 5, 1810.

[...]dfrey Wenwood,

[...]HAS FOR SALE [...] the most reasonable Terms.

[...]UANTITY of Ship and Cabin [...] bread ; Alexandria and New-York [...] of the first quality ; Molasses by the gal[...] coarse and blown Salt by the bushel ; [...]ger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also My[...]c Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia [...]ricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound ; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity ; Wheat Bran by the bushe; Coal by the bushel. *Also,* A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay ; suitbale for Ovens.

Newport, May 25, 1810.

[...], at [...] *premises if previously disposed of at private sale (by order of the Supreme Judicial Court.)*

ALL the right and title which JOHN HAZARD jun late of North-Kingstown in the county of Washington, deceased, had in the one-third of a certain Dwelling-House and Lot of Land situated in Spring-street, in Newport, next south of the Faxon House.—The Subscriber will give an indisputable title.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

NATHAN G. HAZARD *Adm'r.*

A L S O,

Immediately after the Sale of the above

ONE other third-part of the same ESTATE for which an indisputable Title will be given

A L S O,

A STORE situated in Thames-street, in Newport, next door north of Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, now in the possession of Major *Henry Bull.*

NATHAN G. HAZARD.

Newport Nov. 16.

IN VIRTUE

Of a Decree of the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court at the last August term, thereof will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises on the 16th day of January 1811 at XI o'clock A. M.

ALL the right title and interest of B W. GARDNER of Newport, in a certain Lot of Land and Dwelling-House, situated in said Newport, fronting upon Spring-street late in the occupation of *Dr. Waring.*—*Also,* in a certain other Lot of land, situated in said Newport, in the square directly east of the dwelling house of the late *George Champlin,* Esq. Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

THOMAS HORNSBY *Guardian*

Newport Nov. 16.

Simeon & Edw. Martin,

No. 51 Long-Wharf.—HAVE FOR SALE

ELEVEN Tons English IRON, flat round and square Bars.
6 Do. Swede's Ditto, flat and square.
5 Do Russia Ditto, old Sable, suitable for cart and waggon tire.
2 Do. spke Rods
100 Crates best Staffordshire and Liverpool Earthen Ware.
30 complete Dining Sets, blue and white hermit printed, willow and tree patterns extra quality, direct from the potteries in Staffordshire.
6 Hogsheads best China, containing Tea and Coffee setts, compleat.
6 Boxes gilt China, same.
2000 wt. English dry White Lead.
20 Kegs Ditto, ground in Oil.
354 Bales prime New-Orleans Cotton.
560 Boxes best brown Havanna Sugars, entitled to debenture.
7 Casks London Porter.

Newport, July 7, 1810.

LIVERPOOL SALT, &c.

6000 Bushels Liverpool SALT, Russia and Raven's DUCK.

For Sale by C. COOK.

Newport Nov. 9.

Henry Bull, & Co.

No. 78 Thames-street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

CLEAR and Merchentable pine and spruce Boards : Timber ; window frame stuff ; spruce and hemlock scantling ; 500,000 cedar and pine shingles ; cedar clapboards ; laths ; birch boards, plank and joist ; 2½ and 3 inch pine and spruce plank, suitable for ship building or repairing ; an assortment of Nails ; Paints of various colours by the keg. —Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES wholesale and retail.—American manufactured Cotton Yarn and cloth cheaper than at any other store in Newport.—They have now on hand 0 pipes of country gin of a super ir flavour ; 20 bbls. prime Pork ; 12 bales upland Cotton ; 60 boxes mould candles ; 50 do. best brown soap ; Russia and Ravens Duck by the bolt ; Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong Tea by the chest, and a few hogsheads retailing molasses. All which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms

They likewise inform their friends they transact Auction and Commission business. Every attention will be paid to the interests of their employers, and every favour gratefully acknowledged

N. B. Persons wishing to purchase Lumber by the Cargo may be supplied on the most advantageous terms and shortest notice.

Newport, August 30, 1810.

Wheat & Rye Flour,

OF every denomination ; bolted kiln dried Corn Meal, in white oak Puncheons and barrels ; and Linseed Oil for sale by

WM. WILLIAMS, jun. & Co.

At the Norwich Mills.

The above articles are warranted ; the Prices will be moderate, and the Freight to Newport low.—Orders will be punctually complied with, and shipping Merchants will find an interest in buying.—Apply to

J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE,

Agents for the Proprietors.

Newport, Oct. 10, 1810.

N O T I C E.

THE Subscribers formed a connexion in business on the 1st instant which will be conducted under the firm of

Cranston & Shaw.

As they intend devoting their attention entirely to the *Auction & Commission Business* the interest of those who may employ them will neccessarily be more effectually promoted. Cash liberally advanced on Goods deposited for private or public sale.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON.
HENRY SHAW.

Newport Sept. 26 1810.

Howland & Eddy,

Offer for sale on accommodating terms at No. 71 & 73 Thames-street.

A FEW Hogsheads St. Croix Rum Ten Quarter casks Sherry Wine, (superior quality) ; A few chests Hyson, Hyson-skin and Souchong Teas, ; A constant supply of Groceries, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1810.

FOR SALE,

At the Newport Factory.

BEST quality Sewing Twine ; Twine for seines, wrapping or for bunching Onions ; and flax and tow of the best quality and yarn for carpet chains, constantly on hand

Newport Oct. 19 1810.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in business, under the Firm of LOPEZ & FAIRMAN, in the Dry Good line, will have to offer an extensiv Assortment of Fancy and staple Goods, at their Store No. 134. Thames-street.

JOSHUA LOPEZ
RICHARD FAIRMAN.

Newport Nov 9 1810.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Land in Washington street directly opposite *William Dennis's* measuring 50 feet front and 100 rear. This Lot is free of quit-rent and a warrantee deed will be given.—For further particulars enquire of JAMES TAYLOR or of the subscriber,

CHARLES GORTON.

Newport, Nov. 6.

Wm. & H. Moore,

Have just received, and are now Opening at No. 99, Thames-street.

A New and fresh Assortment of DRY GOODS, of the very last importations, and most fashionable Patterns, which with their former purchases, renders their stock nearly complete.

A L S O,

At their new Brick Store, No. 5, Market-square.

A large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, Ship Chandlery, Country Produce, &c.—All which they are determined to sell as cheap and on as good terms as any store in Newport, not even the very cheapest excepted.

They return their sincere thanks to their friends and former customers for past favours, and beg a continuance of their custom.

Newport, Nov 16.

Lopez & Fairman,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the ships Kingston & Jane direct from London,

AND are now opening an extensive Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the season, comprising Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Coatings, Baizes, mill'd Baizes, Flannels, pelisse Flannels, Vestings, Bombazetts, Wildbores, worsted Hosiery, Rattinetts, Gloves, Stockingnet Cambrics, Linen and cotton Jaconet ditto, Diapers, Princes Cords, Table cloth, Table covering, checks, Canton Flannels, Dimity, Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, Callicoes, &c. with many articles not enumerated, which will be sold very low for Cash.

Newport, Nov. 16.

Worthy of Attention !

THOSE who wish to purchase GOODS of an excellent quality and moderate prices, will do well to call on

Nathaniel Sweet,

At the Old stand of *Nathaniel Sweet & Co.* No. 109, Cheapside Thames street.

Who has recently received a large quantity of GOODS from Boston and New-York, of the latest importation which he offers at wholesale and retail as low as can be purchased in Rhode-Island, among which are the following Articles ;—

Course, fine and superfine Broadcloths of various colours ; Cassimeres ; Plains ; Devonshire Kersey ; coatings ; Blankets ; Baizes and Flannels ; Russels, Wildbores and Bombazets ; India cottons ; calicoes and ginghams ; Linens ; Dimities ; vest patterns ; hosiery, black and white laces, Ribbons of all colours white cambricks, 3-4 4-4 6-4 wide ; silk and cotton Umbrellas, with most other articles as usual in his line.

Also a handsome Assortment of

LOOKING-GLASSES,

And perhaps as elegant an Assortment of

MUFFS & TIPPETTS,

As can be found in the State,

Newport Nov. 16.

George Miles,

HAS taken the Southern half of the Fire proof Brick Store, opposite Mr Townsend's Coffee-House, where he offers for sale

19 half-chests } Bohea TEA, of the first
13 quarter-do. } quality for retailing.
A few chests Souchong Ditto.
One trunk Gentlemen's Gloves, assorted.
A few Piece Goods —*Also,*
India Point Gin in Pipes and barrels.
8 hhds. Wilmington Tobacco
38 Firkins shipping Butter, and
A small bill of Exchange on LONDON.

Newport, Nov 16.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, Thames-Street.

HAS recently received, and is now exposing for Sale an extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

Newport Nov 6.

Stone Cutting.

At No. 3. Shearman's Wharf.

WHERE may be had Hearths Fire places mantles, Jambs, steps, thresholds, lintles arches, keys, plain and rustic corners, window caps and sills, underpinning and all other stone work for building, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch by

JAMES STEVENS.

Also, Marble and slate Monuments, Tomb and Grave stones, are made and engraved at No. 222, Thames street.

Newport, Oct 4. 1810.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Have for Sale

5 Hhds. 4th proof Jamaica RUM.
5 Pipes do. Brandy.
35 Bags Coffee.
10 Chests Soughong Tea.

Newport Nov. 24.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

N. 94 Thames-street Have for sale

25 bags Coffee ; 10 chests Hyson Tea ; 5 Tierces Molasses.

Newport, Nov. 6.

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

Offer at Private Sale

12,000 wt. Green COFFEE.
2,000 bushels fine SALT.

Newport Nov. 23.

T O L E T,

And possession given immediately.

THAT pleasant and commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, late the property of Capt. *B. Hicks,* deceased, situated in Franklin-street. For particulars, enquire of

CRANSTON & SHAW.

Newport, Oct. 20, 181.

T O L E T,

And immediate possession given.

THE STORE lately occupied by the Subscriber, No. 107, Thames-street, with half the House above, or separate, as may suit the hirer.—For terms, apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Oct 3, 1810.

FOR SALE at the Store of J. GOULD & SON.

No. 176 ThamesStreet.

ELEGANT English and Dutch Broadcloths Cassimeres and Princes Cords.—Also an Assortment of second and low priced Cloths Cassimeres and superb fancy Vestings.

They gratefully acknowledge past favours in the Tayloring line, and hope by unremitting attention to merit a continuance.

All those indebted to them by Note or Book Account are requested to call and settle the same and all persons having demands against them are requested to call and receive their dues.

Newport, Oct. 19 1810.

SHIP-CHANDLERY.

THE Subscribers at their Store on Handy's Wharf, offer for sale, on good terms, Bar Rod and Hoop Iron, from 1¼ to 3 inch flat, 5-8, 6-8, 7-8 and inch square—Stoves, Camboozes and Anchors, of various sizes.—Linseed and Lamp Oil ; Paints of different colours ; Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin ; red, white and blue Bunting, and ready-made Colours ; Sheathing Paper ; Spike and Nails assorted ; Hooks and Thimbles ; wood and brass Compasses ; Quadrants ; Telescopes ; Book Charts, &c. together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels.—Orders from distant customers will meet with due attention.—*Also just received,* 2500 bushels Bonavista Salt, and 6 Tons Philadelphia Bar Iron.

EARL & ALLSTON.

Newport, June 2 1809.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale on his Wharf,

40 Hogsheads retailing MOLASSES.
30 Barrels Sugar.
30 Bags Coffee.
100 bbls. and half barrels mess Beef.
100 boxes Raisins.
3 Masts suitable for a Ship of 200 or 220 Tons.

Newport August 30 1810.

N O T I C E.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE CHAMPLIN, of Newport, Merchant, deceased, and having given bonds according to law for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, Ex'r

Newport Rhode-Island Dec. 15 1809.

Daniel Sheldon,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends that he has on hand a quantity of excellent Cedar Clapboards Cedar Shingles, Pine Shingles, Boards, Plank Joist, &c. &c. which he will sell cheap, at his old stand of *Sherburne's* Wharf.

Newport Dec 9 1809.

George W. Martin,

Informs his Friends and the Public

THAT he has removed his Grocery Auction and Commission Store from No 2 Church street to No. 62 Thames-street being the store formerly occuped by the late *John C. Scott* a few doors south of Banister's wharf where he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms the following Goods, viz.

7 Hogsheads retailing Molasses.
4 Boxes and 6 barrels Havanna white and brown *SUGARS.*
Loaf and Lump Ditto
8 wt. Green Coffee.
5 Hogsheads Rum.
Cognac Brandy and Geneva.
10 quarter-casks old Sherry Wine
2 do. old Madera Do.
10 Chests Hyson }
5 do. Young Hyson } TEAS
20 do. Hyson-skn. }
50 do. Souchong }
85 do. Bohea }
20 Boxes sperm mould and dipt Candles.
Spces of all knds.
Twenty thousand spanish Cgars
25 casks and 40 boxes Raisins
Flour and Chocolate
10 boxes Dooltile's Soap

A L S O,

30 Crates assorted China and Earthern Ware
5 Terces Glass Ware assorted.
5 wt. dry white Lead.
1 Tons English Iron.
Cash liberally advanced on Consignments

T O L E T,

The House No. 202 Thames-street and the stores No 1. & 2 Washington square.

Newport August 29 1810.

T O L E T,

TWO SHOPS situated in Thames-Street which are well calculated for Dry Goods or Grocery Stores.—For further particulars and terms apply to

EDWARD EASTON.

Newport Sept. 15 1810.

T O L E T,

And possession given immediately.

THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, No. 19, Spring-street, lately occupied by *Levi Tower.*—For particulars apply to

ANN RATHBONE.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1810.

RHODE-ISLAND COAL,

OF a superior quality just landed on Lyon's wharf, and for sale by the chaldron or smaller quantity, for CASH by the subscriber, who will receive regular supplies of that article during the winter

JOHN B. LYON.

Newport, Nov. 16.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House and Lot of Land pleasantly situated in Broad-Street No. 7 now occupied by Mr. *Levi.* —For terms &c. apply to

HENRY HUDSON

Newport, Oct. 5, 1810.

Feather Beds & Feathers.

LIVE Geese, Geese and Fowl FEATHERS, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

No. 1 Charles-street.

Newport, Jan. 4, 1810.